Connecting via Winsock to STN

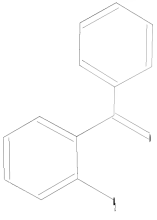
Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

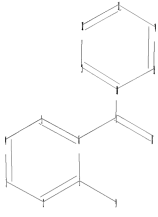
L * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:12:52 ON 16 JUL 2008

=> file reg

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\115.str





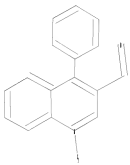
chain nodes :
7 8 9
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 10 11 12 13 14 15
chain bonds :
1-9 6-7 7-8 7-10
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 10-11 10-15 11-12 12-13 13-14 14-15
exact/norm bonds :
1-9 7-8
exact bonds :
6-7 7-10
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 10-11 10-15 11-12 12-13 13-14 14-15
isolated ring systems :
containing 10 :

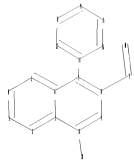
G1:Cy,Ak

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\015.str





chain nodes :
17 18 20
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
chain bonds :
7-11 8-17 10-20 17-18
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 1-10 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 6-7 7-8 8-9 9-10 11-12 11-16 12-13 13-14
14-15 15-16
exact/norm bonds :
10-20 17-18
exact bonds :
7-11 8-17
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 1-10 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 6-7 7-8 8-9 9-10 11-12 11-16 12-13 13-14
14-15 15-16
isolated ring systems :
containing 11 :

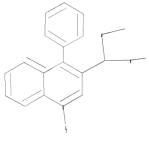
G1:Cy,Ak

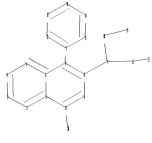
Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:CLASS 18:CLASS 20:CLASS

L2 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\215.str





chain nodes :
17 18 20 21
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
ring/chain nodes :
22 23
chain bonds :
7-11 8-17 10-20 17-18 17-21 18-23 21-22
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 1-10 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 6-7 7-8 8-9 9-10 11-12 11-16 12-13 13-14
14-15 15-16

```
exact/norm bonds :
10-20  17-18  17-21  18-23  21-22
exact bonds :
7-11  8-17
normalized bonds :
1-2  1-6  1-10  2-3  3-4  4-5  5-6  6-7  7-8  8-9  9-10  11-12  11-16  12-13  13-14
 14-15  15-16
isolated ring systems :
containing 11 :


G1:Cy,Ak

Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:Atom  7:Atom  8:Atom  9:Atom  10:Atom
11:Atom  12:Atom  13:Atom  14:Atom  15:Atom  16:Atom  17:CLASS  18:CLASS  20:CLASS
21:CLASS  22:CLASS  23:CLASS



L3      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s l2 full
L4            6 SEA SSS FUL L2

=> s l1 full
L5         1877 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> s l3 full
L6            0 SEA SSS FUL L3

=> file ca

=> s l5/prep
          3056 L5
       4596048 PREP/RL
L7        1103 L5/PREP
                 (L5 (L) PREP/RL)

=> s l4
L8            3 L4

=> s l4/prep
              3 L4
       4596048 PREP/RL
L9            3 L4/PREP
                 (L4 (L) PREP/RL)

=> file reg

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1              STR
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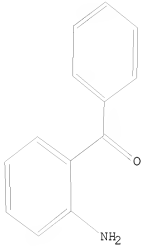
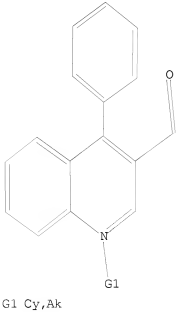


G1 Cy,Ak

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> d l2
L2 HAS NO ANSWERS
L2 STR



G1 Cy,Ak

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:12:52 ON 16 JUL 2008)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:18:59 ON 16 JUL 2008
L1               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L3               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L4             6 S L2 FULL
L5          1877 S L1 FULL
L6             0 S L3 FULL

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:19:55 ON 16 JUL 2008
L7          1103 S L5/PREP
L8             3 S L4
L9             3 S L4/PREP

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:21:59 ON 16 JUL 2008

=> s l1

L10           50 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> file ca


=> s l1
   REGlstRY INITIATED
Substance data SEARCH and crossover from CAS REGISTRY in progress...
Use DISPLAY HITSTR (or FHITSTR) to directly view retrieved structures.



1           50 SEA SSS SAM L1



L12          49 L11

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:12:52 ON 16 JUL 2008)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:18:59 ON 16 JUL 2008
L1               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L3               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L4             6 S L2 FULL
L5          1877 S L1 FULL
L6             0 S L3 FULL

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:19:55 ON 16 JUL 2008
L7          1103 S L5/PREP
L8             3 S L4
L9             3 S L4/PREP
```

```
     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:21:59 ON 16 JUL 2008
L10           50 S L1

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:22:36 ON 16 JUL 2008
                 S L1

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:22:38 ON 16 JUL 2008
L11           50 S L1

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:22:39 ON 16 JUL 2008
L12           49 S L11

=> s l5
L13       3056 L5

=> s l13 and l8
L14           0 L13 AND L8

=> d ibib abs fhitstr 1-3 l9

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 3  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         124:145857  CA
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:   124:27121a,27124a
TITLE:                    The reverse Vilsmeier approach to the synthesis of
                          quinolines, quinolinium salts and quinolones
AUTHOR(S):                Meth-Cohn, Otto; Taylor, David L.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Chem. Dep., Univ. Sunderland, Sunderland, SR1 3SD, UK
SOURCE:                   Tetrahedron (1995), 51(47), 12869-82
                          CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020
PUBLISHER:                Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
OTHER SOURCE(S):          CASREACT 124:145857
GI
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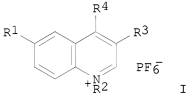


I

AB N-alkylformanilides 4-R1C6H4NR2CHO (R1 = H, Cl, MeO, Me; R2 = Me, CH2CH:CH2, CH2CHMe2, CH2Ph, Ph) react with various electron-rich alkenes in POCl3 to give N-methylquinolinium salts I [R3 = CHCl2, CHO, Me, Et, Cl, CHMe2, CH2Ph, CH2Cl, CH2CH2Cl; R4 = H, Ph, C6H4Me-4, 2-thienyl, Et, Cl, morpholino; R3R4 = (CH2)n; n = 4-6, 8], generally in good yields. The alkenes can be vinyl acetate, an aldehyde or ketone enamine (preferably the morpholine enamine), a Me aryl ketone (reacting as its enol) or it may be generated from an alkanoamide bearing α-protons (which produces an α-chloroenamine in situ). The reaction is effective for a variety of formanilides as well as ring substituted anilides, though electron-withdrawing groups tend to inhibit cyclization. The mechanism of

the cyclization has been elucidated and shown to involve an electrocyclic π6s process. The reactions of formanilides with amides in POCl3 gives 4-quinolones on alkaline workup.

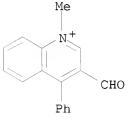
IT 98888-84-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of quinolines, quinolinium salts, and quinolones using reverse Vilsmeier approach)

RN 98888-84-7 CA

CN Quinolinium, 3-formyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-, hexafluorophosphate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

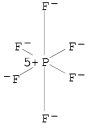
CM 1

CRN 98888-83-6
CMF C17 H14 N O



CM 2

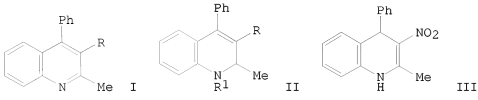
CRN 16919-18-9
CMF F6 P
CCI CCS



L9 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	117:171184 CA
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:	117:29589a,29592a
TITLE:	Reduction of 2,3,4-substituted quinolines with sodium borohydride
AUTHOR(S):	Vigante, B.; Ozols, J.; Duburs, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Inst. Org. Sint., Riga, 226006, Latvia
SOURCE:	Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1991), (12), 1680-6 CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0453-8234
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	Russian

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 117:171184
GI



AB Reduction of quinolines I (R = CO2Et, CN, COMe, COPh, CONH2, COSEt, SO2Ph) by NaBH4 in AcOH gave 1-ethyl-1,2-dihydroquinolines II (same R; R1 = Et). The analogous reaction of I (R = NO2) gave II (R = NO2, R1 = Et, H) and 1,4-dihydro derivative III. When HCO2H was used instead of AcOH, II (R1 = Me) were obtained.

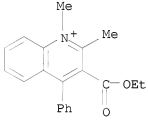
IT 143755-33-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and reduction by borohydride)

RN 143755-33-3 CA

CN Quinolinium, 3-(ethoxycarbonyl)-1,2-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, perchlorate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 143755-32-2
CMF C20 H20 N O2

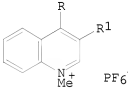


CM 2

CRN 14797-73-0
CMF Cl O4

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 104:19484 CA

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 104:3277a,3280a
TITLE: A versatile new synthesis of quinolines and related fused pyridines. 13. The synthesis of quinolines from N-alkylformanilides and electron-rich alkenes
AUTHOR(S): Meth-Cohn, Otto
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Chem. Res. Lab., Counc. Sci. Ind. Res., Pretoria, 0001, S. Afr.
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1985), 26(15), 1901-4
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 104:19484
GI



II

AB HCONMePh (I) in POCl3 reacts with aryl Me ketones to give N-methylquinolinium salts II (R = aryl, R1 = CHO), with aldehyde and ketone enamines R1CH:CRM (M = nitrogen function) to give II, and with CH2:CHOAc to give II (R = H, R1 = CHCl2). For example, 10 mmol PhCOMe was treated with 40 mmol I in 5 mL POCl3 for 10 min at 60°, then treated with 1.5 g NH4PF6 to give 69% II (R = Ph, R1 = CHO).

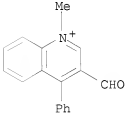
IT 98888-84-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 98888-84-7 CA

CN Quinolinium, 3-formyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-, hexafluorophosphate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

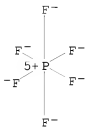
CM 1

CRN 98888-83-6
CMF C17 H14 N O



CM 2

CRN 16919-18-9
CMF F6 P
CCI CCS



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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                        ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     16.40     559.90

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                        ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     -2.25      -2.25

FILE 'CASREACT' ENTERED AT 14:23:35 ON 16 JUL 2008
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26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications.

FILE CONTENT:1840 - 12 Jul 2008 VOL 149 ISS 3

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

************************************************************
*                                                          *
*     CASREACT now has more than 13.8 million reactions    *
*                                                          *
************************************************************

Some CASREACT records are derived from the ZIC/VINITI database (1974-1999)
provided by InfoChem, INPI data prior to 1986, and Biotransformations
database compiled under the direction of Professor Dr. Klaus Kieslich.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance
identification.

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SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 14:23:41 FILE 'CASREACT'
SCREENING COMPLETE -       70 REACTIONS TO VERIFY FROM       11 DOCUMENTS

100.0% DONE      70 VERIFIED       0 HIT RXNS                      0 DOCS
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SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED VERIFICATIONS: 899 TO 1901
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 0 TO 0

L15 0 SEA SSS SAM L2 (0 REACTIONS)

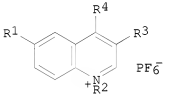
=> s l2 full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 14:23:48 FILE 'CASREACT'
SCREENING COMPLETE - 1879 REACTIONS TO VERIFY FROM 156 DOCUMENTS

100.0% DONE 1879 VERIFIED 4 HIT RXNS 2 DOCS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L16 2 SEA SSS FUL L2 (4 REACTIONS)

=:ibib abs fhit

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 124:145857 CASREACT
TITLE: The reverse Vilsmeier approach to the synthesis of quinolines, quinolinium salts and quinolones
AUTHOR(S): Meth-Cohn, Otto; Taylor, David L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Dep., Univ. Sunderland, Sunderland, SR1 3SD, UK
SOURCE: Tetrahedron (1995), 51(47), 12869-82
CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI

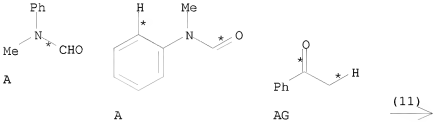


I

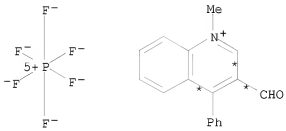
AB N-alkylformanilides 4-R1C6H4NR2CHO (R1 = H, Cl, MeO, Me; R2 = Me, CH2CH:CH2, CH2CHMe2, CH2Ph, Ph) react with various electron-rich alkenes in POCl3 to give N-methylquinolinium salts I [R3 = CHCl2, CHO, Me, Et, Cl, CHMe2, CH2Ph, CH2Cl, CH2CH2Cl; R4 = H, Ph, C6H4Me-4, 2-thienyl, Et, Cl, morpholino; R3R4 = (CH2)n; n = 4-6, 8], generally in good yields. The alkenes can be vinyl acetate, an aldehyde or ketone enamine (preferably the morpholine enamine), a Me aryl ketone (reacting as its enol) or it may be generated from an alkanoamide bearing α-protons (which produces an α-chloroenamine in situ). The reaction is effective for a variety of formanilides as well as ring substituted anilides, though electron-withdrawing groups tend to inhibit cyclization. The mechanism of the cyclization has been elucidated and shown to involve an electrocyclic

π6s process. The reactions of formanilides with amides in POCl3 gives 4-quinolones on alkaline workup.

RX(11) OF 61 2 A + AG ===> AH



A A AG



AH: CM 1 AH: CM 2
YIELD 54% YIELD 54%

RX(11) RCT A 93-61-8

STAGE(1)
RGT D 10025-87-3 POCl3

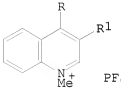
STAGE(2)
RCT AG 98-86-2

STAGE(3)
RGT E 16941-11-0 PF6.NH4
SOL 141-78-6 AcOEt

PRO AH 98888-84-7

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 104:19484 CASREACT
TITLE: A versatile new synthesis of quinolines and related fused pyridines. 13. The synthesis of quinolines from N-alkylformanilides and electron-rich alkenes
AUTHOR(S): Meth-Cohn, Otto
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Chem. Res. Lab., Counc. Sci. Ind. Res.,

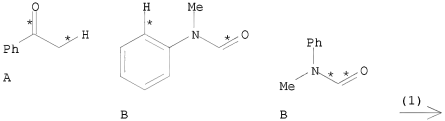
Pretoria, 0001, S. Afr.
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1985), 26(15), 1901-4
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI

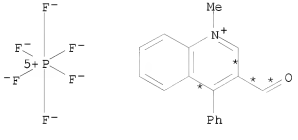


II

AB HCONMePh (I) in POCl3 reacts with aryl Me ketones to give N-methylquinolinium salts II (R = aryl, R1 = CHO), with aldehyde and ketone enamines R1CH:CRM (M = nitrogen function) to give II, and with CH2:CHOAc to give II (R = H, R1 = CHCl2). For example, 10 mmol PhCOMe was treated with 40 mmol I in 5 mL POCl3 for 10 min at 60°, then treated with 1.5 g NH4PF6 to give 69% II (R = Ph, R1 = CHO).

RX(1) OF 7 A + 2 B ===> C





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STAGE(1)

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              SOL  7732-18-5 Water, 141-78-6 AcOEt

         PRO  C 98888-84-7


=> s l3 full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 14:24:23 FILE 'CASREACT'
SCREENING COMPLETE -        7 REACTIONS TO VERIFY FROM        5 DOCUMENTS

100.0% DONE       7 VERIFIED       0 HIT RXNS                      0 DOCS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L17          0 SEA SSS FUL L3 (     0 REACTIONS)

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L1               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L3               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L4             6 S L2 FULL
L5          1877 S L1 FULL
L6             0 S L3 FULL

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L8             3 S L4
L9             3 S L4/PREP

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L10           50 S L1

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:22:36 ON 16 JUL 2008
                S L1

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:22:38 ON 16 JUL 2008
L11           50 S L1

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:22:39 ON 16 JUL 2008
L12           49 S L11
L13         3056 S L5
L14            0 S L13 AND L8

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L17            0 S L3 FULL

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=> s l13 and quinolin?
         83593 QUINOLIN?
L18        447 L13 AND QUINOLIN?

=> s prep? and l18
       5131195 PREP?
L19        400 PREP? AND L18

=> d ti 1-10

L19  ANSWER 1 OF 400  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Indium(III) trifluoromethanesulfonate. An efficient reusable catalyst for
     the alkynylation-cyclization of 2-aminoaryl ketones and synthesis of
     2,4-disubstituted quinolines

L19  ANSWER 2 OF 400  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Gold(III)-mediated aldol condensations provide efficient access to
     nitrogen heterocycles

L19  ANSWER 3 OF 400  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Application of heterogeneous solid acid catalysts for Friedlander
     synthesis of quinolines

L19  ANSWER 4 OF 400  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Synthesis and photo physical study of iridium complex of new
     pentafluorophenyl-substituted ligands

L19  ANSWER 5 OF 400  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   An efficient and rapid approach to quinolines via Friedlaender
     synthesis catalyzed by silica gel-supported sodium hydrogen sulfate under
     solvent-free conditions

L19  ANSWER 6 OF 400  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Synthesis and evaluation of novel 3,4,6-substituted 2-quinolones as FMS
     kinase inhibitors

L19  ANSWER 7 OF 400  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Quinoline compounds as liver X receptor modulators and their
     preparation, pharmaceutical compositions and use in the treatment
     of LXR-mediated diseases

L19  ANSWER 8 OF 400  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Iodine-catalyzed Friedlaender quinoline synthesis under
     solvent-free conditions

L19  ANSWER 9 OF 400  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   An improved quinoline synthesis in the presence of nickel
     chloride

L19  ANSWER 10 OF 400  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Implications for selectivity of 3,4-diarylquinolinones as p38αMAP
     kinase inhibitors


=> d his
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L1                STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2                STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L3                STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L4             6 S L2 FULL
L5          1877 S L1 FULL
L6             0 S L3 FULL

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L7          1103 S L5/PREP
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L9             3 S L4/PREP

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L10           50 S L1

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:22:36 ON 16 JUL 2008
                S L1

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L11           50 S L1

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L13         3056 S L5
L14            0 S L13 AND L8

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L16            2 S L2 FULL
L17            0 S L3 FULL

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L19          400 S PREP? AND L18

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MISSING OPERATOR L19 ANDPY<2002
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nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

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L20         231 L19 AND PY<2002

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L20  ANSWER 1 OF 231  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         136:112193  CA
TITLE:                    Synthesis and biological evaluations of
                          quinoline-based HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors
AUTHOR(S):                Suzuki, M.; Iwasaki, H.; Fujikawa, Y.; Kitahara, M.;
                          Sakashita, M.; Sakoda, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Central Research Laboratories, Nissan Chemical
                          Industries, Ltd., Funabashi, Chiba, 274-8507, Japan
```
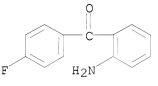

SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (2001), 9(10), 2727-2743
CODEN: BMECEP; ISSN: 0968-0896
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 136:112193

AB A series of quinoline-based 3,5-dihydroxyheptenoic acid derivs. were synthesized from quinolinecarboxylic acid esters by homologation, aldol condensation with Et acetoacetate dianion, and reduction of 3-hydroxyketone to evaluate their ability to inhibit the enzyme HMG-CoA reductase in vitro. In agreement with previous literature, a strict structural requirement exists on the external ring, and 4-fluorophenyl is the most active in this system. For the central ring, substitution on positions 6, 7, and 8 of the central quinoline nucleus moderately affected the potency, whereas the alkyl side chain on the 2-position had a more pronounced influence on activity. Among the derivs., NK-104 (pitavastatin calcium), which has a cyclopropyl group as the alkyl side chain, showed the greatest potency. We found that further modulation and improvement in potency at inhibiting HMG-CoA reductase was obtained by having the optimal substituents flanking the desmethylmevalonic acid portion, i.e., 4-fluorophenyl and cyclopropyl, instead of the usual iso-Pr group.

IT 3800-06-4, 2-Amino-4'-fluorobenzophenone
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(synthesis and biol. evaluations of quinoline-based HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors)

RN 3800-06-4 CA
CN Methanone, (2-aminophenyl)(4-fluorophenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 136:37994 CA
TITLE: Highly fluorescent poly(arylene ethynylene)s containing quinoline and 3-alkyl thiophene
AUTHOR(S): Jegou, Gwenaelle; Jenekhe, Samson A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemical Engineering and Department of Chemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195-1750, USA
SOURCE: Macromolecules (2001), 34(23), 7926-7928
CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB New monomers have been copolymd. with 2,5-dibromo-3-alkyl thiophene by palladium-catalyzed polycondensation. The resulting poly(arylene ethylene)s have a donor-acceptor architecture containing quinoline

and 3-alkyl thiophene moieties. These polymers combine very high fluorescence efficiency in the solid state with enhanced electrochem. redox properties compared to those of known polyquinoline and prior poly(arylene ethylene)s.

IT 2835-77-0, 2-Aminobenzophenone
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer synthesis; highly fluorescent poly(arylene ethynylene)s containing quinoline and 3-alkyl thiophene)

RN 2835-77-0 CA
CN Methanone, (2-aminophenyl)phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

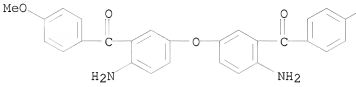
REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:364410 CA
TITLE: Excited-state intramolecular proton transfer in quinoline-cored dendritic molecules
AUTHOR(S): Kim, Sehoon; Chang, Dong Wook; Park, Soo Young
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Materials Science and Engineering, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-744, S. Korea
SOURCE: Polymer Preprints (American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry) (2001), 42(2), 387-388
CODEN: ACPPAY; ISSN: 0032-3934
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (computer optical disk)
LANGUAGE: English

AB An excited-state intramol. proton transfer (ESIPT)-active quinoline-cored dendritic mols. consisting of Frechet's archetypal poly(aryl ether) were synthesized. The dendritic architecture was chosen to suppress the concentration quenching by steric isolation of ESIPT dye. Quinoline core and low mol. weight model compound (MQ) were prepared from bis(aminoketone) and OH-substituted ketomethylene. Frechet's dendrons GnBr (number of generation n = 1, 2) were obtained starting from the coupling of Me 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate with benzyl bromide. The coupling reactions between 3 and GnBr were performed in acetone in the presence of anhydrous K2CO3 and 18-crown-6 to give dendritic product QGn. All the quinoline compds., 3, MQ, and QGn, did not show any detectable fluorescence in solution However, they showed orange fluorescence characteristic of ESIPT in solid phase. Comparison of the effect of dendritic structure on the QG2/polystyrene (PS) blend films with MQ/PS blend films show that the dendritic structure QG2 exhibits effective proton transfer and efficient keto emission in solid solution with a large dye content and even in pure QG2 film.

IT 208345-46-4
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction with hydroxy-substituted ketomethylene in synthesis quinoline-cored dendritic mols.)

RN 208345-46-4 CA
CN Methanone, [oxybis(6-amino-3,1-phenylene)]bis[(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:358500 CA
TITLE: New Conjugated Polymers with Donor-Acceptor Architectures: Synthesis and Photophysics of Carbazole-Quinoline and Phenothiazine-Quinoline Copolymers and Oligomers Exhibiting Large Intramolecular Charge Transfer
AUTHOR(S): Jenekhe, Samson A.; Lu, Liangde; Alam, Maksudul M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Chemical Engineering and Chemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195-1750, USA
SOURCE: Macromolecules (2001), 34(21), 7315-7324
CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Alternating carbazole-quinoline and phenothiazine-quinoline donor-acceptor conjugated copolymers and a corresponding oligomer were synthesized, and their solution and solid-state photophysics were investigated. The new copolymers, poly(2,2'-9-methyl-3,6-carbazolylene-6,6'-bis(4-phenylquinoline)) and poly(2,2'-10-methyl-3,7-phenothiazylene-6,6'-bis(4-phenylquinoline)), had intrinsic viscosities of 11.2-22.0 dL/g, indicating very high mol. wts. The optical band gaps of the new copolymers were 2.35-2.64 eV, which are significantly smaller than the corresponding homopolymers. The absorption and emission spectra of the related donor-acceptor oligomers, 3,6-[bis(4-phenyl-2-quinolyl)]-9-methylcarbazole and 3,7-[bis(4-phenyl-2-quinolyl)]-10-methylphenothiazine, in solvents of varying polarity showed pos. solvatochromism. An unusual dual fluorescence, with a blue emission band at 454 nm and an orange emission band at 584 nm, was observed in solid films of the carbazole-linked oligomer and related to intramol. excitons and intermol. excimers. Solid-state emission from the phenothiazine oligomer and copolymer was from intramol. excitons with strong charge-transfer character. The red solid-state emission from the carbazole copolymer originated from intermol. excimers with dominant fluorescence lifetimes of 2-10 ns. The observed intramol. charge-transfer effects on photophysics and properties were larger in the phenothiazine-containing oligomer and copolymer than the corresponding carbazole-containing materials, reflecting the fact that phenothiazine is a stronger electron-donating unit. Preliminary results suggest that the oligomers and copolymers are useful for light-emitting and photovoltaic devices.

IT 372521-30-7P, 3,3'-Dibenzoylbenzidine-3,6-diacetyl-9-methylcarbazole copolymer

RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and photophysics of carbazole-quinoline and phenothiazine-quinoline copolymers for LED and photovoltaic device application)

RN 372521-30-7 CA

CN Ethanone, 1,1'-(9-methyl-9H-carbazole-3,6-diyl)bis-, polymer with (4,4'-diamino[1,1'-biphenyl]-3,3'-diyl)bis[phenylmethanone] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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CRN 71713-10-5
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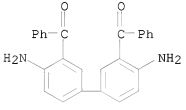

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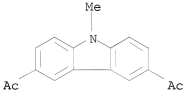

REFERENCE COUNT: 68 THERE ARE 68 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:280107 CA
TITLE: Synthesis and characterization of quinoline -based copolymers for light emitting diodes
AUTHOR(S): Liu, Yunqi; Ma, Hong; Jen, Alex K.-Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195-2120, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Materials Chemistry (2001), 11(7), 1800-1804
CODEN: JMACEP; ISSN: 0959-9428
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Two new electroluminescent copolymers containing biquinolines and

2,2-diphenylhexafluoropropane (F-PQ) or pyridine (Py-PQE) moieties were prepared They possess excellent thermal stability (decomposition temperature >500°), good electrochem. reversibility in reduction reactions, and high electron affinity. The energy levels for HOMO and LUMO determined by cyclic voltammetry were -5.80 and -2.89 eV for F-PQ, and -5.88 and -2.66 eV for Py-PQE, resp. Elec. characterization of a double layer light emitting diode (LED) based on the structure of ITO/Cu phthalocyanine (CuPc)/F-PQ/Al showed good performance (a rectification ratio >105 and a low turn-on voltage of 6.2 V). A single layer LED fabricated with Py-PQE as an emitting layer and air-stable Al as a cathode exhibited a balanced injection/transport of hole and electron. A luminance of 94.0 cd m-2 was observed from a double layer LED of ITO/CuPc/Py-PQE/Al at a c.d. of 141.4 mA cm-2.

IT 59827-10-0P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis and characterization of quinoline-based copolymers for light emitting diodes)

RN 59827-10-0 CA

CN Ethanone, 1,1'-(2,6-pyridinediyl)bis-, polymer with (oxydi-4,1-phenylene)bis[(2-aminophenyl)methanone] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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CRN 59827-06-4
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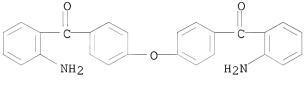

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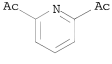

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:61663 CA
TITLE: Processable Fully Aromatic Quinoline-Based Polymers
AUTHOR(S): Concilio, Simona; Pfister, Pascal M.; Tirelli, Nicola; Kocher, Christoph; Suter, Ulrich W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Polymers Department of Materials, ETH, Zurich, CH-8092, Switz.

SOURCE: Macromolecules (2001), 34(11), 3607-3614
CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Quinoline-based homo- and copolymers have been synthesized by the acid-catalyzed Friedlaender condensation between bis(o-aminoketone)s and silicon-containing bis(ketomethylene) monomers. The polymers contain quaternary silicon atoms and are fully aromatic; they show improved solubility compared to known polyquinolines with approx. unchanged softening and decomposition temps. of the final material. A new solubilization method was developed for these materials. In addition two block copolymers based on an aramid block containing fluorene cardo units and polyquinoline were prepared

IT 345328-03-2P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(processable fully aromatic quinoline-based polymers)

RN 345328-03-2 CA

CN Ethanone, 1,1'-[(diphenylsilylene)di-4,1-phenylene]bis-, polymer with [oxybis(6-amino-3,1-phenylene)]bis[phenylmethanone] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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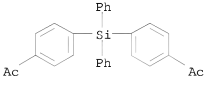

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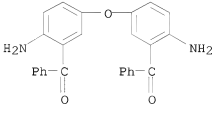

REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 134:340357 CA
TITLE: Novel compounds, specifically aromatic and heteroaromatic ureas and thioureas, useful against

parasites and especially against coccidiosis.
INVENTOR(S): Muzi, Sabrina; Abdul-Rahman, Shoaa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): New Pharma Research Sweden AB, Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 72 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
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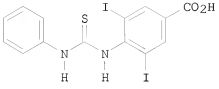


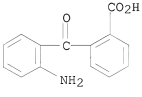
II

AB The invention relates to novel ureas and thioureas R-C(:Y)-R [I; Y = O or S; R's are selected from the pairings: (a) NHR1 and NHR2, or (b) NR3R4 and NR5R6, or (c) NR3R4 and cyclic radical -N:Z-R7; R1, R2 = certain (un)substituted aryl, aralkyl, alkyl, heteroaryl, etc.; R3-R6 = certain (un)substituted aryl, aralkyl, or alkyl groups; Z = atoms to form ring; R7 = electron-withdrawing substituent] and their tautomers, solvates, radiolabeled derivs., and pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compns. containing I, as well as a method for treatment of parasitic disorders using I. I are especially well-suited for treatment of coccidiosis, particularly in poultry. Over 200 compds. are listed, and several synthetic examples are given. For instance, reaction of PhNCS with 4-amino-3,5-diiodobenzoic acid in refluxing acetone in the presence of aqueous 10% KOH gave 75% thiourea derivative II. This compound had an anticoccidial effect in chickens similar to coxistac, but with a shorter duration of infection, reduced feed consumption, and no loss of growth rate.

IT 1147-43-9, 2-(2-Aminobenzoyl)benzoic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(precursor; preparation of aromatic and heteroarom. ureas and thioureas as antiparasitic and anticoccidial agents)

RN 1147-43-9 CA

CN Benzoic acid, 2-(2-aminobenzoyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 134:131410 CA

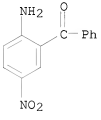
TITLE: Synthesis and characterization of new substituted terdentate 2,6-bis(2'-quinolinyl)pyridine and 1,3-bis(2'-quinolinyl)benzene ligands for transition metals

AUTHOR(S): Mamo, Antonino

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento Metodologie Fisiche e Chimiche per l'Ingegneria, Facolta di Ingegneria, Universita di Catania, Catania, 95125, Italy

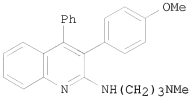
SOURCE: Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry (2000), 37(5), 1225-1231

CODEN: JHTCAD; ISSN: 0022-152X
PUBLISHER: HeteroCorporation
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:131410
AB A series of N-N-N terdentate polypyridine-type ligands and their N-C-N cyclometalating homologues were synthesized and fully characterized (L1-L12). Complete assignments of the 1H spectra of the various compds., accomplished by using a combination of 1D and 2D NMR, and 13C data are also reported.
IT 1775-95-7, 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzophenone
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of terdentate bis(quinolinyl)pyridine and -benzene ligands)
RN 1775-95-7 CA
CN Methanone, (2-amino-5-nitrophenyl)phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 134:100750 CA
TITLE: Diphenyl quinolines and isoquinolines: synthesis and primary biological evaluation
AUTHOR(S): Croisy-Delcey, Martine; Croisy, Alain; Carrez, Daniele; Huel, Christiane; Chiaroni, Angele; Ducrot, Pierre; Bisagni, Emile; Jin, Lu; Leclercq, Guy
CORPORATE SOURCE: UMR 176 CNRS Institut Curie-Recherche, Laboratoire Raymond Latarjet, UMR 176 CNRS Institut Curie-Recherche, Laboratoire Raymond Latarjet, Centre Universitaire, Orsay, 91405, Fr.
SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (2000), 8(11), 2629-2641
CODEN: BMECEP; ISSN: 0968-0896
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:100750
GI



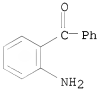
I

AB The synthesis of a series of 35 substituted 3,4-di-phenylquinolines and -isoquinolines is described. The majority of these mols. differ from all other triphenylethylene based antiestrogens by a different spatial location of the aminoalkyl side chain. The binding affinity of the most representative mols., including analogs without the side chain, for the estrogen receptor α (ER) was determined The ability of these mols. to induce the progesterone receptor was also studied. Antiproliferative activity was evaluated on MCF-7 human breast cancer cells, while intrinsic cytotoxic/cytostatic properties resulting from interaction with other targets than ER were assayed on L1210 murine leukemia cells. Introduction of an aminoalkylamino side chain at carbon 2 confers strong cytotoxic properties to diphenylquinolines as well as pure antiestrogenic activities. However, cytotoxicity is so high with respect to antiestrogenicity that the latter was clearly observable only in one case (I). The structure of I was determined by X-ray crystallog. Mol. modeling of its docking within the hormone-binding domain of the receptor was subsequently undertaken. According to these results, the design of mols. with the side chain bound to the ethylene part of the tri-phenylethylene skeleton might generate compds. of potential pharmacol. interest.

IT 2835-77-0, 2-Aminobenzophenone
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and cytotoxicity and antiestrogenic activity of diphenylquinolines and -isoquinolines)

RN 2835-77-0 CA

CN Methanone, (2-aminophenyl)phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:310142 CA

TITLE: Synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compounds for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction

INVENTOR(S): Del Soldato, Piero

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nicox S.A., Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 159 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000061537	A2	20001019	WO 2000-EP3234	20000411 <--
WO 2000061537	A3	20010927		
W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, DM, EE, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
IT 1311924	B1	20020320	IT 1999-MI753	19990413
CA 2370412	A1	20001019	CA 2000-2370412	20000411 <--
BR 2000009702	A	20020108	BR 2000-9702	20000411
EP 1169294	A2	20020109	EP 2000-925203	20000411
EP 1169294	B1	20071205		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
JP 2002541233	T	20021203	JP 2000-610814	20000411
HU 2002003378	A2	20030128	HU 2002-3378	20000411
HU 2002003378	A3	20040728		
NZ 514267	A	20040625	NZ 2000-514267	20000411
RU 2237657	C2	20041010	RU 2001-127576	20000411
AU 778989	B2	20041223	AU 2000-44001	20000411
AT 380170	T	20071215	AT 2000-925203	20000411
ES 2296616	T3	20080501	ES 2000-925203	20000411
ZA 2001008127	A	20030103	ZA 2001-8127	20011003
MX 2001PA10210	A	20020918	MX 2001-PA10210	20011009
NO 2001004927	A	20011213	NO 2001-4927	20011010 <--
US 6869974	B1	20050322	US 2001-926326	20011015
US 20050261242	A1	20051124	US 2004-24857	20041230
US 7378412	B2	20080527		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

IT 1999-MI753	A	19990413
WO 2000-EP3234	W	20000411
US 2001-926326	A3	20011015

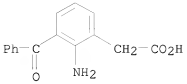
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:310142

AB Compds. A-B-C-N(O)s and A-C1[N(O)s]-B1 or their salts [s is an integer 1 or 2, preferably s = 2; A is the radical of a drug and is such as to meet the pharmacol. tests reported in the description; C and C1 are two bivalent radicals; the precursors of the radicals B and B1 are such as to meet the pharmacol. test reported in the description] were prepd . for use as pharmaceuticals. Thus, (S,S)-N-acetyl-S-(6-methoxy-α-methyl-2-naphthalenylacetyl)cysteine 4-nitroxybutyl ester was prepared (NCX 2101) from naproxene and N-acetylcysteine in the first of 28 synthetic examples given. Pharmacol. test examples and tabular data are also given.

IT 51579-82-9, Amfenac
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(drug precursor)

RN 51579-82-9 CA

CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

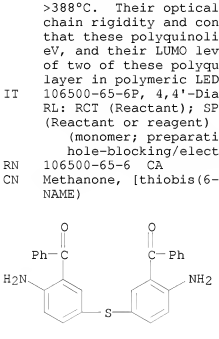


L20 ANSWER 11 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:193562 CA
TITLE: New polyquinoline copolymers: synthesis, optical, luminescent, and hole-blocking/electron-transporting properties
AUTHOR(S): Kim, Jong Lae; Kim, Jai Kyeong; Cho, Hyun Nam; Kim, Dong Young; Kim, Chung Yup; Hong, Sung Il
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Fiber Polymer Science, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SOURCE: Macromolecules (2000), 33(16), 5880-5885
CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A series of polyquinolines containing the 9,9-dihexylfluorene unit in the main chain were synthesized via Friedlaender quinoline synthesis in good yields. The thermal, optical, luminescent, electrochem., and hole-blocking/electron-transporting properties of these polyquinolines were examined The glass transition temps. were in the range 195-243°C, and these polyquinolines had initial decomposition temps. of >388°C. Their optical and luminescent properties varied with the chain rigidity and conjugation length. Cyclic voltammetry studies reveal that these polyquinolines undergo irreversible oxidation onset around -6.0 eV, and their LUMO level ranged from -2.78 to -3.21 eV. The application of two of these polyquinolines as a hole-blocking/electron-transporting layer in polymeric LEDs was demonstrated.

IT 106500-65-6P, 4,4'-Diamino-3,3'-dibenzoyldiphenyl sulfide
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; preparation and optical, luminescent and hole-blocking/electron-transporting properties of)

RN 106500-65-6 CA
CN Methanone, [thiobis(6-amino-3,1-phenylene)]bis[phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:177111 CA
TITLE: Preparation of heteroaryl-substituted quinolin-2-ones as anticancer agents
INVENTOR(S): Yang, Bingwei Vera
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 106 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
WO 2000047574	A1	20000817	WO 2000-IB121	20000204	<--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2362394	A1	20000817	CA 2000-2362394	20000204	<--
CA 2362394	C	20060117			
EP 1150973	A1	20011107	EP 2000-901292	20000204	<--
EP 1150973	B1	20050615			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
TR 200102315	T2	20011221	TR 2001-2315	20000204	<--
BR 2000008202	A	20020219	BR 2000-8202	20000204	
HU 2001005231	A2	20020429	HU 2001-5231	20000204	
HU 2001005231	A3	20030128			
TR 200201297	T2	20020621	TR 2002-1297	20000204	
TR 200201296	T2	20020722	TR 2002-1296	20000204	
JP 2002536444	T	20021029	JP 2000-598494	20000204	
JP 4090200	B2	20080528			
EE 200100425	A	20021216	EE 2001-425	20000204	
AT 297916	T	20050715	AT 2000-901292	20000204	
ES 2243228	T3	20051201	ES 2000-901292	20000204	
US 6258824	B1	20010710	US 2000-501163	20000209	<--
IN 2000MU00124	A	20050304	IN 2000-MU124	20000210	
US 20020019530	A1	20020214	US 2001-836026	20010417	
US 6388092	B2	20020514			
HR 2001000574	A1	20021231	HR 2001-574	20010730	
ZA 2001006520	A	20020826	ZA 2001-6520	20010808	
NO 2001003909	A	20011008	NO 2001-3909	20010810	<--
MX 2001PA08154	A	20011127	MX 2001-PA8154	20010810	<--
BG 105860	A	20020329	BG 2001-105860	20010830	
US 20020120145	A1	20020829	US 2002-92744	20020307	
US 6710209	B2	20040323			
JP 2004182741	A	20040702	JP 2004-29709	20040205	
JP 2005002124	A	20050106	JP 2004-211298	20040720	

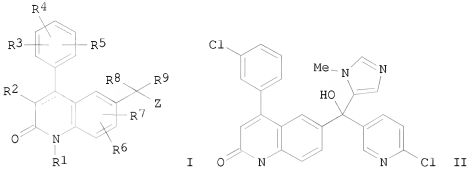
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-119702P	P	19990211	
JP 2000-598494	A3	20000204	
WO 2000-IB121	W	20000204	
US 2000-501163	A3	20000209	

US 2001-836026 A3 20010417

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:177111

GI

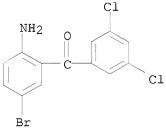


AB The title compds. [I; R1 = H, alkyl, etc.; R2 = halo, CN, CO2H, etc.; R3-R7 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, etc.; Z = (un)substituted aromatic 4-10 membered heterocyclyl; R8 = H, OH, CN, etc.; R9 = (un)substituted methyl(imidazolyl), methyl(pyridinyl)], useful for inhibiting abnormal cell growth, including cancer, were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of quinolin-2-one II, was given. Exemplified compds. I showed IC50 of ≤ 500 nM against human farnesyl transferase in vitro.

IT 288392-11-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of heteroaryl-substituted quinolin-2-ones as anticancer agents)

RN 288392-11-0 CA

CN Methanone, (2-amino-5-bromophenyl)(3,5-dichlorophenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:120759 CA

TITLE: Supramolecular Self-Assembly of Three-Dimensional Nanostructures and Microstructures: Microcapsules from Electroactive and Photoactive Rod-Coil-Rod Triblock Copolymers

AUTHOR(S): Chen, X. Linda; Jenekhe, Samson A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemical Engineering, University of

Rochester, Rochester, NY, 14627-0166, USA
SOURCE: Macromolecules (2000), 33(13), 4610-4612
CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The synthesis and supramol. self-assembly were carried out of a rod (A)-coil (B)-rod (A) triblock copolymer architecture with the general structure A-NHCO-B-CONH-A. Quinoline-styrene-quinoline (QSQ) triblock copolymers spontaneously form robust microcapsules or spherical vesicles in solution Polarized optical, fluorescence optical, and scanning electron microscopies were used to study the supramol. morphol. About 5-10% of the QSQ-1 and QSQ-2 assemblies observed in the SEM had diameter of 200-800 nm, suggesting that the folded conformations of QSQ-1 and QSQ-2 are the building blocks for the self-assembly of at least the small-diameter (<800 nm) microcapsules.

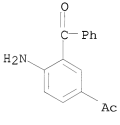
IT 244014-66-2P, 5-Acetyl-2-aminobenzophenone-styrene block copolymer
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(triblock, rod-coil-rod; preparation and supramol. self-assembly of microcapsules from electroactive and photoactive rod-coil-rod acetyl-aminobenzophenone-styrene triblock copolymers)

RN 244014-66-2 CA

CN Ethanone, 1-(4-amino-3-benzoylphenyl)-, polymer with ethenylbenzene, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

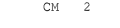
CM 1

CRN 37104-17-9
CMF C15 H13 N O2



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 14 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:105868 CA
TITLE: Polyquinolines: multifunctional polymers for electro-optic and light-emitting applications

AUTHOR(S): Jen, Alex K.-Y.; Ma, Hong
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Northeastern University, Boston, MA, 02115, USA
SOURCE: Materials Research Society Symposium Proceedings (2000), 558(Flat-Panel Displays and Sensors--Principles, Materials and Processes), 469-480 CODEN: MRSPDH; ISSN: 0272-9172
PUBLISHER: Materials Research Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A versatile, and generally applicable modular approach for making second-order nonlinear optical (NLO) side-chain aromatic polyquinolines has been developed. This approach emphasizes the ease of incorporating NLO chromophores onto the pendent Ph moieties of parent polyquinolines at the final stage via mild Mitsunobu reaction. This method provides the synthesis of polyquinolines with a broad variation of the polymer backbones and great flexibility in the selection of NLO chromophores. These side-chain NLO polyquinolines demonstrate high electro-optic (E-O) activity (up to 35 pm/V at 830 nm and 22 pm/V at 1300 nm, resp.) and a good combination of thermal, optical, elec. and mech. properties. Comparatively, two new electroluminescent (EL) polyquinolines have been prepared via the Friedlander condensation and nucleophilic reaction. The resulting polymers contain a bipolar property with both an efficient hole-transporting moiety, tetraphenyldiaminobiphenyl (TPD), and an electron affinitive light-emitting moiety, bis-quinoline. In addition, they possess high thermal stability, excellent electrochem. reversibility, good thin film-forming ability, and bright light-emitting property. Elec. characterization of two-layer diode devices based on the configurations of ITO/CuPc/TPD-PQ or TPD-PQE/Al showed excellent electroluminescence performance (a rectification ratio greater than 105 and a low turn-on voltage of less than 4 V).

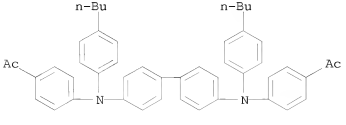
IT 213814-56-3P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and characterization and applications of multifunctional polyquinolines for electrooptic and light-emitting devices)

RN 213814-56-3 CA

CN Methanone, (4,4'-diamino[1,1'-biphenyl]-3,3'-diyl)bis[phenyl-, polymer with [[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis[[(4-butylphenyl)imino]-4,1-phenylene]]bis[methylmethanone] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

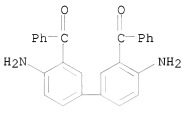
CM 1

CRN 213814-55-2
CMF C48 H48 N2 O2



CM 2

CRN 71713-10-5
CMF C26 H20 N2 O2



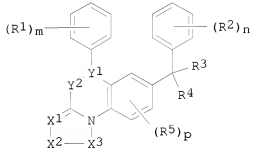
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 15 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:74022 CA
TITLE: Preparation of 1,2-annelated quinoline derivatives as farnesyl transferase and geranylgeranyl transferase inhibitors for use as antitumor agents.
INVENTOR(S): Angibaud, Patrick Rene; Venet, Marc Gaston; Bourdrez, Xavier Marc
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Belg.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000039082	A2	20000706	WO 1999-EP10214	19991217 <--
WO 2000039082	A3	20001026		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2355717	A1	20000706	CA 1999-2355717	19991217 <--
EP 1140935	A2	20011010	EP 1999-969220	19991217 <--
EP 1140935	B1	20030514		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 9916827	A	20011016	BR 1999-16827	19991217 <--
TR 200101961	T2	20011221	TR 2001-1961	19991217 <--
HU 2001004582	A2	20020429	HU 2001-4582	19991217
HU 2001004582	A3	20021228		
JP 2002533435	T	20021008	JP 2000-590995	19991217
EE 200100318	A	20021015	EE 2001-318	19991217

EE 4962	B1	20080215			
TW 531533	B	20030511	TW 1999-88122193		19991217
AT 240327	T	20030515	AT 1999-969220		19991217
AU 765437	B2	20030918	AU 2000-27953		19991217
PT 1140935	T	20031031	PT 1999-969220		19991217
ES 2200591	T3	20040301	ES 1999-969220		19991217
SK 286072	B6	20080205	SK 2001-873		19991217
IN 2001MN00557	A	20050304	IN 2001-MN557		20010515
HR 2001000454	A1	20020630	HR 2001-454		20010615
HR 2001000454	B1	20040630			
BG 105631	A	20020228	BG 2001-105631		20010620
BG 65124	B1	20070330			
NO 2001003088	A	20010621	NO 2001-3088		20010621 <--
NO 318922	B1	20050523			
ZA 2001005136	A	20020621	ZA 2001-5136		20010621
MX 2001PA06614	A	20011203	MX 2001-PA6614		20010626 <--
US 6458800	B1	20021001	US 2001-868992		20010829
HK 1038746	A1	20030905	HK 2002-100160		20020110
US 20030119843	A1	20030626	US 2002-179444		20020624
US 6914066	B2	20050705			
KR 818541	B1	20080402	KR 2006-721243		20061012
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1998-204444	A	19981223
			WO 1999-EP10214	W	19991217
			KR 2001-706140	A3	20010515
			US 2001-868992	A3	20010829

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:74022
GI



I

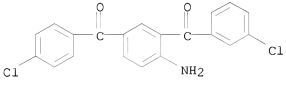
AB This invention concerns the preparation, compns. containing and use as a medicine of compds. (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts and the stereochem. isomeric forms thereof, having farnesyl transferase and geranylgeranyl transferase inhibiting activity, wherein =X1-X2-X3- is a trivalent radical; >Y1-Y2- is a trivalent radical; m and n are each independently 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5; p is 0, 1, 2 or 3. Each R1 and R2 are independently hydroxy, halo, cyano, C1-6alkyl, trihalomethyl, trihalomethoxy, C2-6alkenyl, C1-6alkyloxy, hydroxyC1-6alkyloxy, C1-6alkylthio, C1-6alkyloxyC1-6alkyloxy, C1-6alkyloxycarbonyl, aminoC1-6alkyloxy, mono- or di(C1-6alkyl)amino, mono- or di(C1-6alkyl)aminoC1-6alkyloxy, aryl, arylC1-6alkyl, aryloxy or arylC1-6alkyloxy, hydroxycarbonyl, C1-6alkyloxycarbonyl; or two R1 or R2

on adjacent positions form together a bivalent radical. R3 is hydrogen, halo, C1-6alkyl, cyano, haloC1-6alkyl, hydroxyC1-6alkyl, cyanoC1-6alkyl, aminoC1-6alkyl, C1-6alkyloxyC1-6alkyl, C1-6alkylthio-C1-6alkyl, aminocarbonylC1-6alkyl, hydroxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonylC1-6alkyl, C1-6alkyloxycarbonylC1-6alkyl, C1-6alkylcarbonylC1-6alkyl, C1-6alkyloxycarbonyl, aryl, arylC1-6alkyloxyC1-6alkyl, mono- or di(C1-6alkyl)aminoC1-6alkyl, or a radical of formula -O-R10, -S-R10 or -NR11R12, aryl is an optionally substituted Ph or naphthalenyl. R4 is an optionally substituted imidazolyl. Thus, (±)-7-[(4-fluorophenyl)(1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]-5-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]quinoline ethanedioate (2:3) was prepared in three steps from (±)-6-[(4-fluorophenyl)(1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]-4-phenyl-2(1H)-quinoline in 99%, 83% and 30% yields for the three steps of the preparation

IT 190898-78-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate product in preparation of 1,2-annelated quinoline derivs. as farnesyl transferase and geranylgeranyl transferase inhibitors for use as antitumor agents.)

RN 190898-78-3 CA

CN Methanone, [2-amino-5-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenyl](3-chlorophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L20 ANSWER 16 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:43452 CA

TITLE: Preparation of 3-substituted-4-arylquinolin-2-one derivatives as calcium-activated potassium (BK) channel openers

INVENTOR(S): Hewawasam, Piyasena; Starrett, John E., Jr.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000034244	A1	20000615	WO 1999-US28428	19991201 <--

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

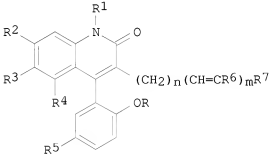
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,

CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

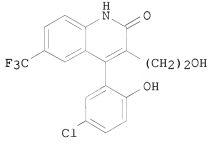
US 6184231	B1	20010206	US 1999-452523		19991201 <--
BR 9915744	A	20010821	BR 1999-15744		19991201 <--
EP 1133474	A1	20010919	EP 1999-960636		19991201 <--
EP 1133474	B1	20070221			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY					
TR 200101339	T2	20020221	TR 2001-1339		19991201
JP 2002531549	T	20020924	JP 2000-586692		19991201
HU 2002001613	A2	20020928	HU 2002-1613		19991201
HU 2002001613	A3	20030328			
AU 755202	B2	20021205	AU 2000-17491		19991201
CN 1129582	B	20031203	CN 1999-813902		19991201
NZ 510987	A	20040227	NZ 1999-510987		19991201
RU 2240998	C2	20041127	RU 2001-115714		19991201
AT 354569	T	20070315	AT 1999-960636		19991201
ES 2281975	T3	20071001	ES 1999-960636		19991201
TW 495504	B	20020721	TW 1999-88121090		19991202
IN 2001MN00460	A	20050304	IN 2001-MN460		20010426
ZA 2001004455	A	20020530	ZA 2001-4455		20010530
NO 2001002739	A	20010601	NO 2001-2739		20010601 <--
NO 318897	B1	20050518			
MX 2001PA05532	A	20011101	MX 2001-PA5532		20010601 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-111079P	P	19981204
			WO 1999-US28428	W	19991201

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:43452

GI



I



II

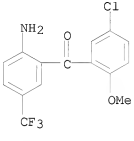
AB The title compds. (I) [wherein R and R1 = independently H or Me; R2, R3, and R4 = independently H, halogen, NO2, or CF3; R5 = Br, Cl, or NO2; R6 = H or F; R7 = Me, CRR1OH, CHO, C:NOH, COMe, or (un)substituted aryl; m =

0-1; n = 0-6] were prepared by cyclization and further reaction of 1-[2-(acylamino)phenyl]-1-phenylmethanone derivs. For example, 4-(5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2(1H)-quinoline (II) was synthesized in a 5-step sequence starting with acylation of 1-[2-amino-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1'-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)methanone (preparation given) with 3-carbomethoxypropionyl chloride (82%). Subsequent cyclization (100%), dehydration (78%), demethylation (86%), and reduction of the acid yielded II. II activated the cloned BK channel mSlo expressed in Xenopus oocytes, increasing whole cell outward (K+) BK-mediated currents > 200% at 20 μM. In an in vivo erectile function test on diabetic F-344 rats, II (0.1-1 mg/kg) significantly augmented intracavernous pressure/BP responses elicited by submaximal stimulation of the cavernous nerve. As BK channel openers, I are useful in the treatment of disorders which are responsive to the opening of the potassium channels, such as ischemia, stroke, convulsions, epilepsy, asthma, irritable bowel syndrome, migraine, traumatic brain injury, spinal cord injury, sexual dysfunction, and urinary incontinence.

IT 221113-32-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of 3-substituted-4-arylquinolin-2-one potassium channel openers by cyclization and further reaction of 1-[2-(acylamino)phenyl]-1-phenylmethanone derivs.)

RN 221113-32-2 CA

CN Methanone, [2-amino-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl](5-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 17 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:279103 CA

TITLE: Ring expansion of 2-alkylidenedihydroquinolines to 2-iminodihydro-1-benzazepines by phenyl, methanesulfonyl, and trifluoromethanesulfonyl azide

AUTHOR(S): Quast, Helmut; Ivanova, Svetlana; Peters, Eva-Maria; Peters, Karl

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Organische Chemie der Universitat Wurzburg, Wurzburg, D-97074, Germany

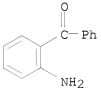
SOURCE: European Journal of Organic Chemistry (2000), (3), 507-520
CODEN: EJOCFK; ISSN: 1434-193X

PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

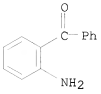
LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 132:279103
AB 2-Alkyl-1-methylquinolinium hexafluorophosphates are deprotonated by sodium or potassium hydride to afford solns. of 2-alkylidenedihydroquinolines, which are investigated by NMR spectroscopy. 1,3-Dipolar cycloaddn. of Ph azide to the latter yields spirocyclic products. Irradiation with light of λ > 320 nm results in the formation of similar amts. of ring expansion and [3 + 2] cycloreversion products. Trapping of 2-alkylidenedihydroquinolines by methanesulfonyl azide gives mixts. of the products of ring expansion and [3 + 2] cycloreversion of the apparently very labile intermediate spirocyclic cycloadducts. The ratio of ring expansion vs. cycloreversion is significantly improved in the case of trifluoromethanesulfonyl azide, which affords iminodihydrobenzazepines in 50-75% yield.
IT 2835-77-0, 2-Aminobenzophenone
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(ring expansion of alkylidenedihydroquinolines by reaction with Ph, methanesulfonyl, and trifluoromethanesulfonyl azide)
RN 2835-77-0 CA
CN Methanone, (2-aminophenyl)phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



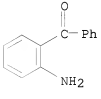
REFERENCE COUNT: 52 THERE ARE 52 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 18 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:180501 CA
TITLE: Microwave assisted Friedlaender condensation catalyzed by clay
AUTHOR(S): Sabitha, Gowravaram; Babu, R. Satheesh; Reddy, B. V. Subba; Yadav, J. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Organic Division I, Discovery Laboratory, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad, 500 007, India
SOURCE: Synthetic Communications (1999), 29(24), 4403-4408
CODEN: SYNCAV; ISSN: 0039-7911
PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 132:180501
AB Clay catalyzed Friedlaender condensation of 2-aminoarenecarboxaldehyde or ketones with carbonyl compds. containing an α-methylene group was achieved in solvent free condition under microwave irradiation to give polycyclic quinoline derivs.
IT 2835-77-0, 2-Aminobenzophenone
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of polycyclic quinolines by microwave assisted Friedlaender condensations catalyzed by clay)
RN 2835-77-0 CA
CN Methanone, (2-aminophenyl)phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 19 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:107730 CA
TITLE: Ruthenium-catalyzed intermolecular hydroamination of terminal alkynes with anilines: a practical synthesis of aromatic ketimines
AUTHOR(S): Tokunaga, Makoto; Eckert, Markus; Wakatsuki, Yasuo
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN), Wako, 351-0198, Japan
SOURCE: Angewandte Chemie, International Edition (1999), 38(21), 3222-3225
CODEN: ACIEF5; ISSN: 1433-7851
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 132:107730
AB Aromatic ketimines were prepared by regioselective hydroamination of terminal alkynes CH.tplbond.CR1 (R1 = Ph, n-C6H13, CH2OMe) with anilines in presence of Ru3(CO)12 and an additive such as NH4PF3, HBF4, etc. A solvent-free system exhibited the highest reaction rate. Also, quinolines were prepared by reaction of 2-H2NC6H4COR (R = Ph, Me) with PhC.tplbond.CH.
IT 2835-77-0, 2-Aminobenzophenone
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(ruthenium-catalyzed intermol. hydroamination of terminal alkynes with anilines)
RN 2835-77-0 CA
CN Methanone, (2-aminophenyl)phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 20 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:64531 CA
TITLE: Preparation of cyclic amino acid compounds for inhibiting β-amyloid peptide release and/or its synthesis
INVENTOR(S): Audia, James E.; Dressman, Bruce A.; Shi, Qing

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA; Eli Lilly & Company
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 256 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9966934	A1	19991229	WO 1999-US14211	19990622 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2324475	A1	19991229	CA 1999-2324475	19990622 <--
AU 9947104	A	20000110	AU 1999-47104	19990622 <--
EP 1093372	A1	20010425	EP 1999-930600	19990622 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002518451	T	20020625	JP 2000-555620	19990622
US 20050192265	A1	20050901	US 2004-2922	20041203
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-102507	A2 19980622
			US 1998-164451	A2 19980930
			WO 1999-US14211	W 19990622
			US 2003-392332	A3 20030320

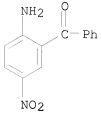
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:64531

AB Compds. R'R''NCHR1CONH(Y)nW and R':NC(:R1)CONH(Y)nW [W is a fused ring system, e.g., benzo- or dibenzoazepinones or -diazepinones; Y = CHR2CONH, where R2 = (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl; R1 and R' form a nitrogen-containing heterocycle; R'' = H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl; n = 1 or 2] were prepared for inhibition of β-amyloid peptide release and/or its synthesis. Thus, 5-(S)-[N'-(L-prolyl)-L-alaninyl]amino-7-methyl-5,7-dihydro-6H-dibenz[b,d]azepin-6-one was prepared via coupling of N-(N'-tert-butoxycarbonyl-L-prolyl)-L-alanine with 5-(S)-amino-7-methyl-5,7-dihydro-6H-dibenz[b,d]azepin-6-one. Compds. of the invention inhibit β-amyloid peptide production by at least 30% as compared to the control when employed at 10 μg/mL.

IT 1775-95-7, 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzophenone
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of cyclic amino acid compds. for inhibiting β-amyloid peptide release)

RN 1775-95-7 CA

CN Methanone, (2-amino-5-nitrophenyl)phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 21 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:50564 CA
TITLE: Enhancement of Fluorescent Intensities of Poly(quinoline)s in Solution and in the Solid State
AUTHOR(S): Huang, W. Y.; Yun, H.; Lin, H. S.; Kwei, T. K.; Okamoto, Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Polymer Research Institute, Polytechnic University, Brooklyn, NY, 11201, USA
SOURCE: Macromolecules (1999), 32(24), 8089-8093
CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Poly(2,6-[4-phenylquinoline]) (I) and poly(2,6-[p-phenylene]-4-phenylquinoline) (II) were synthesized by the self-condensation of 5-acetyl-2-aminobezophenone and 4-amino-4'-acetyl-3-benzoylbiphenyl, resp. They were soluble in acidic solvents. The UV λmax of I in aqueous H2SO4 did not change over wide acidity ranges, but the molar extinction coefficient increased with acidity. In low-acidity solns. two broad featureless fluorescent emission peaks at around 450 and 500 nm were observed, whereas in high-acidity solns. (e.g., 96% H2SO4), the peak at 500 nm disappeared and the peak at 450 nm greatly increased in intensity. The fluorescent properties of I and II were investigated as a function of concentration in HCOOH, CCl2HCOOH, and CH3SO3H solns. At about .apprx.0.5 g/dL, only broad, featureless emission peaks appeared, but in dilute solns. (.apprx.0.0005 g/dL) the peaks were blue-shifted and the intensity was greatly increased (>600 times). These results were explained by the formation of an aggregate/excimer in concentrated solns.; upon dilution, the polymer chains were separated, resulting in decreased aggregation quenching. Thin films of I and II have similarly shaped UV absorption spectra (I, λmax 440 nm; II, λmax .apprx. 400 nm) and broad emission spectra at 550-600 nm. Films of the polymers I and II blended with poly(vinyl alc.) (PVA) were prepared When the quinoline content in the blend is high (quinoline polymer:PVA = 1:1 by weight), the emission peak at 550 nm is broad with low intensity; however, upon increasing PVA concentration, the emission peak shifted to a lower wavelength, .apprx.450 nm, and the intensity was greatly increased. The broad emission peaks at 550 nm correspond to the excimer emission, and the high-intensity emission peaks at around 450 nm were due to the excited state of the isolated chains of the polymers, as a result of dilution The emission peaks at around 470 nm also appeared when the quinoline moieties of the polymers were

protonated or partially methylated and intensities were very high. All these observations suggest that when the amount of pos. charge on the nitrogen atom of quinoline reaches a critical value, intermol. electrostatic repulsion reduces aggregate formation.

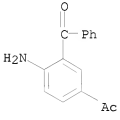
IT 59827-22-4P
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(enhancement of fluorescent intensities of poly(quinolines) in solution and in solid state)

RN 59827-22-4 CA

CN Ethanone, 1-(4-amino-3-benzoylphenyl)-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 37104-17-9
CMF C15 H13 N O2

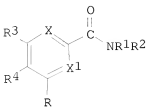


REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 22 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:310567 CA
TITLE: Arene- and heteroarenecarboxamides as benzodiazepine receptors
INVENTOR(S): Dubroeucq, Marie-Christine; Renault, Christian; Le Fur, Gerard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmuka Laboratoires, Fr.
SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4499094	A	19850212	US 1983-482082	19830405 <--
FR 2525595	A1	19831028	FR 1982-7217	19820427 <--
FR 2525595	B1	19850322		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1982-7217 A 19820427
GI



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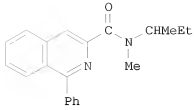


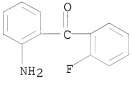
II

AB Carboxamides I [X, X1 = N, CH; R = Ph, substituted Ph, pyridyl, thienyl; R1, R2 = aliphatic, aromatic; NR1R2 = heterocyclic; R3R4 = (un)substituted CH:CHCH:CH, SCH:CH, CH:CHS] were prepared Thus 2.4 g II was obtained by amidating 2.96 g of acid with 1.34 g MeNHCHMeEt. II had an affinity for benzodiazepine receptors of 2 nM. The compds. are useful as medicaments for the various applications of benzodiazepines.

IT 1581-13-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclocondensation with acetone)

RN 1581-13-1 CA

CN Methanone, (2-aminophenyl)(2-fluorophenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 23 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:214294 CA

TITLE: Preparation of substituted quinazolines and heterocyclic analogs as antagonists or positive modulators of AMPA receptors

INVENTOR(S): Upasani, Ravi; Cai, Sui X.; Lan, Nancy C.; Wang, Yan; Field, George; Fick, David B.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cocensys, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 117 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

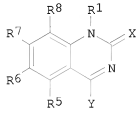
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9944612	A1	19990910	WO 1999-US4609	19990302 <--
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1066039	A1	20010110	EP 1999-911063	19990302 <--

R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, IE					
JP 2002505288	T	20020219	JP 2000-534214		19990302
US 6465472	B1	20021015	US 2000-654839		20000901
US 20030033089	A1	20030213	US 2002-219755		20020816
US 6765006	B2	20040720			
US 20040162299	A1	20040819	US 2004-772445		20040206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-76451P	P	19980302
			WO 1999-US4609	W	19990302
			US 2000-654839	A3	20000901
			US 2002-219755	A3	20020816

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:214294

GI



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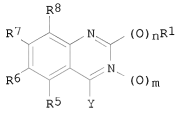
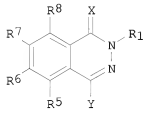
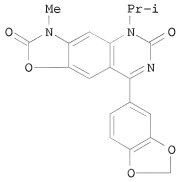


II



III



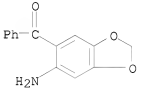
IV

AB Substituted quinazolines and heterocyclic analogs (I, II, and III) [R1 = (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl; R5 and R8 = independently H, halogen, NO2, NH2, CN, alkanoylamido, OH, SH, alkoxy, (un)substituted alkyl, (hetero)aryl, heterocyclic, alkenyl, or alkynyl, etc.; R6 and R7 taken together = 5- or 6-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring; X = O or S; Y = (hetero)aryl; n and m = independently 0 or 1] were prepd . as antagonists or pos. modulators of AMPA receptors for treatment, prevention, or amelioration of global ischemia, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, acute or chronic pain, or schizophrenia. Thus, 3-methyl-5-nitro-2(3H)-benzoxazolone was reduced to the amine over Pt/C in glacial acetic acid. Na cyanoborohydride was added to a suspension of the amine, THF, acetic acid, and acetone followed by treatment with NaOH and water to precipitate 5-(isopropylamino)-3-methyl-2(3H)-benzoxazolone. The substituted amine was converted to the ureido derivative by stirring with KCNO

in glacial acetic acid for 5 days. The urea was cyclized with piperonal in benzene and methanesulfonic acid to form the 3,4-dihydrooxazolo[4,5-g]quinazolin-2(1H)-one. The product was reduced by addition of KMnO4 in H2O followed by treatment with formalin to yield 1-isopropyl-4-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-8-methyl-7-oxooxazolo[4,5-g]quinazolin-2(1H)-one (IV). Selected compds. of the invention were tested for preferred binding to AMPA receptors and exhibited IC50 values ranging from 0.2 to 13 μM. The anticonvulsant activity of the AMPA antagonists was evaluated in the Maximal Electroshock-induced Seizure (MES) test. MES ED50 values ranged from 1 to 10 mg/kg i.v.

IT 40484-04-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(target compound; preparation of substituted quinazolines and heterocyclic analogs as antagonists or pos. modulators of AMPA receptors for treatment of global ischemia, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, acute or chronic pain, or schizophrenia)

RN 40484-04-6 CA
CN Methanone, (6-amino-1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 24 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:144943 CA
TITLE: Synthesis and properties of poly[2,6-(p-phenylvinyl)-4-(4'-octyloxybiphenyl-4-yl)quinoline]
AUTHOR(S): Kim, Jong Lae; Kim, Jai Kyeong; Hong, Sung Il
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Fiber Polymer Science, Seoul National Univ., Seoul, 151741, S. Korea
SOURCE: Polymer Bulletin (Berlin) (1999), 42(5), 511-517
CODEN: POBUDR; ISSN: 0170-0839
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

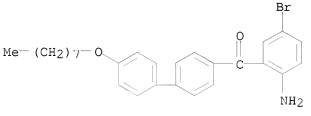
AB A novel polyquinoline (PQDBP8) containing the pendent 4'-octyloxybiphenyl group in the 4-position of the quinoline ring was prepd. by the acid-catalyzed polymerization (Friedlander quinoline synthesis) of 1-(4-{2-[4-amino-3-(4'-octyloxybiphenyl-4-carbonyl)-phenyl]vinyl}phenyl)ethanone. PQDBP8 showed highly thermal stability (Td = 384, Tg = 183°). PQDBP8 showed blue fluorescence in dilute solution (λmax = 449 nm) and green fluorescence in solid state (λmax = 494, 540 nm) due to excimer formation. EL spectrum of PQDBP8 lies in the green region (λmax = 572 nm) and PQDBP8/PVK blend film lies in the blue region (λmax = 446 nm).

IT 236110-47-7P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and polymerization of ({[amino(octylbiphenylcarbonyl)phenyl]vinyl}phenyl)ethanone monomer)

RN 236110-47-7 CA

CN Methanone, (2-amino-5-bromophenyl)[4'-(octyloxy)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 25 OF 231 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:33061 CA
TITLE: Acetylene derivative-terminated thermosetting quinoline polymers, their preparation , and manufacture of their crosslinked coating films with solvent resistance
INVENTOR(S): Marrocco, Matthew L., III; Hsu, Lien-chung
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 27 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11147950	A	19990602	JP 1997-313910	19971114 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-313910 19971114

AB Title compds. have quinoline repeating units and acetylene group-containing terminals, preferably shown as E"(PQ)xE" (PQ = polymer chains containing quinoline repeating units; x = 1-100,000; E" = C.tplbond.CR, ArC.tplbond.R, CH2C.tplbond.CR, ArOCH2C.tplbond.CR, OCH2C.tplbond.CR; R = H, alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl; Ar = arylene, heteroarylene) and are manufactured by treating bis(fluoroquinolines) with excess mol amount of diols under a condition for partial deprotonation of diols to prepare OH-terminated polyquinolines, followed by reaction with propargyl halides under a condition for partial deprotonation of the polyquinolines. Crosslinked thermosetting quinoline polymers are manufactured by heating the above compds. over onset temperature of their exothermic reaction (Tonset). Solvent-resistant coating films are manufactured by applying composition of the above compds. on substrates, followed by heating the coatings over Tonset. Thus, 2.353 + 10-3 mol g 6,6'-bis[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-phenylquinoline] (prepared from 4,4'-diamino-3,3'-benzoylbiphenyl and 4-fluoroacetophenone) and 2.974 + 10-3 mol bisphenol AF were polymerized

at 150-200° for 29 h and terminated with 2.400 + 10-3 mol propargyl bromide to give a propargyl-terminated quinoline polymer, whose 10% cyclopentanone solution was cast on a glass plate and crosslinked with UV radiation to give a film with good thermal stability and solvent resistance.

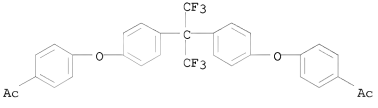
IT 142252-00-4DP, (phenyl)propargyl-terminated
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of propargyl-terminated thermosetting quinoline polymers giving crosslinked coating films with heat and solvent resistance)

RN 142252-00-4 CA

CN Ethanone, 1,1'-[[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethylidene]bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-4,1-phenylene)]bis-, polymer with (4,4'-diamino[1,1'-biphenyl]-3,3'-diyl)bis[phenylmethanone] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

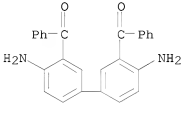
CM 1

CRN 142059-54-9
CMF C31 H22 F6 O4



CM 2

CRN 71713-10-5
CMF C26 H20 N2 O2



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L2 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L3 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L4 6 S L2 FULL
L5 1877 S L1 FULL

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L6            0 S L3 FULL

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L7         1103 S L5/PREP
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L9            3 S L4/PREP

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                S L1

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L11          50 S L1

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L12          49 S L11
L13        3056 S L5
L14           0 S L13 AND L8

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L16           2 S L2 FULL
L17           0 S L3 FULL

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:25:15 ON 16 JUL 2008
L18         447 S L13 AND QUINOLIN?
L19         400 S PREP? AND L18
L20         231 S L19 AND PY<2002

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---Logging off of STN---


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Executing the logoff script...


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STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 14:28:45 ON 16 JUL 2008
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